

rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, blood poison, syphilis, all kidney and liver complaints, indigestion, female diseases, fever and ague, nervousness, and diseases of the stomach and blood, and as a nerve tonic, blood purifier and builder, when, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "White's Wonder Worker is a purely Herbal Extract," borne on the label of the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article was a purely herbal extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not, but contained as one of its principal ingredients magnesium sulphate, a mineral salt. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "Contains 20% Alcohol," borne on the label of the article, regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained 20 per cent of alcohol, whereas, in truth and in fact, it did not contain 20 per cent of alcohol, but did contain a less amount, to wit, approximately 8.2 per cent of alcohol.

On March 2, 1920, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S013. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. J. W. Kirkland et al. (Kirkland Mercantile Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 8708. I. S. No. 12204-p.)

On May 27, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against J. W. Kirkland, Lonnie Kirkland, Dan J. Grace, and J. Homer Johnson, a partnership, trading as Kirkland Mercantile Co., at Campbellton, Fla., alleging shipment by said company, on or about June 6, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Florida into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of shell eggs which were adulterated.

Examination of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that in 3 cases containing 1,080 eggs there were 164 inedible eggs, or 15.1 per cent.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On November 19, 1919, the information was nol prossed as to all of the defendants except J. Homer Johnson, who entered a plea of guilty upon arraignment, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S014. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 8784. I. S. No. 20699-m.)

On May 2, 1918, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the East St. Louis Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, National Stock Yards, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant company, on or about January 10, 1917, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and transportation from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part, "Cotton Seed Meal * * * Guaranteed Analysis * * * Crude Protein 38½ to 41% * * * Crude Fibre not over 12%."